

PRESIDENT STORRS IN STATEMENT ALLEGES UNFAIR COMPETITION

Intimates That City Government Has Adequate Power to Take Action in Case—Does Not Know What Will Be Done For Men.

When Lucius S. Storrs, president of the Connecticut company, handed the typewritten statement of the company to the reporters this morning he said in answer to inquiries that it was the purpose of the company to discontinue all lines in and radiating from this city, which includes the Milford and New Haven line and the Norwalk line, on the appointed day, July 15.

When asked what he was going to do with the men employed on the lines in this city, he said: "They are the only ones that I feel sorry for. Well, no, I don't mean that exactly. But their interests and the interests of the company and the city are all bound up together." "I don't know what will be done about the men."

When asked if London did not get along pretty well with bus transportation President Storrs said: "In London there are three methods of transportation besides the busses and the tram cars. There is the horse car, the cable car and the trolley. It may be possible that some other method will succeed the trolley."

When asked if it was not probable that the trolley method of transportation would soon become obsolete and that busses or other similar means of transportation would be in vogue throughout the country within a comparatively short time, he said: "Of course that may be so, the means of transportation have changed considerably since the horse car first came in. There were several other methods which succeeded the horse car, the cable car and now the trolley and it may be possible that some other method will succeed the trolley."

COMPANY'S STATEMENT

Following is a statement of the trustees of the Connecticut Company relative to conditions in Bridgeport, in connection with notice to the authorities as to discontinuance of street railway service on the entire Bridgeport Division unless restrictive trolley regulation be made effective by July 15th:

As is well known, jitneys have been operated in the city of Bridgeport for several years last past in direct competition with the street cars of the Connecticut Company and to a greater extent than in any other city of the state. This competition has materially affected the revenues of the company, the amount received having been for a long time insufficient to meet ordinary operating costs and recently having so fallen off as to barely meet the payrolls, leaving not enough to pay for materials and supplies. In other words, at the present time, the company is actually losing money by the operation of its cars in Bridgeport.

The company has sought to meet this competition and to improve the character of its service, having purchased a large number of safety cars, but unfortunately the financial results have not only failed to improve, but have grown steadily worse. Manifestly, this cannot continue. The company has no profits at other places which it can draw upon to make up its losses in Bridgeport. The continuance of its operations must depend upon the revenues received.

The great cause of the competition which has proven so ruinous to the company is that the routes assigned to the jitneys by the public authorities are all on streets upon which the street railway tracks are located so that all the revenues which they receive come from those who would otherwise pay car fares and thus directly takes away the revenues of this company. The extent of the competition is shown by the fact that the jitneys are carrying over one-half of the total number of passengers.

Under such severe and unrelenting competition it is impossible for this company to operate. It is obliged to pay a percentage of its gross receipts in the form of a tax and in

FRANCE WILL GET 52 PERCENT OF INDEMNITY

Brussels, July 2.—(By The A. P.)—Agreement has virtually been reached by the allied premiers in conference here with regard to the division of German reparations on the basis of 52 per cent. to France, 22 per cent. to Great Britain, 10 per cent. to Italy, 8 per cent. to Belgium and 6 per cent. to Serbia. The remaining three per cent. will be divided among the allies, including Rumania, Portugal and Japan. Italy also will receive certain economic and financial advantages.

TILDEN WINS SINGLES TITLE

Wimbledon, Eng., July 2.—(By The A. P.)—William T. Tilden of Philadelphia won the British tennis championship in singles today by defeating Gerald L. Patterson of Australia, the title holder, in the challenge round. The score was 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

SPERNS WINS HAMMER THROW.

Stamford Bridge, England, July 2.—Theodore C. Sperrin of Princeton won the hammer throw in the British Amateur Athletic association championships today with a throw of 140 feet 5 1/2 inches.

POLICE SERGEANT KILLED.

Cashel, Ireland, July 2.—A party in ambush attacked four policemen yesterday. A sergeant was killed and a constable wounded. The attacking party escaped.

MAYOR WILL NOT COMMENT

Confers With City Attorney As To Trolleys.

Following conferences with Lucius S. Storrs, trustee of the Connecticut Company, and City Attorney William H. Conley this morning, Mayor Wilson refused to discuss the trolley situation in any shape or form. He limited the time for the reporters' questions this morning to three minutes and the daily meeting was ended before the gong sounded. He volunteered no information whatever except to say that he had talked over the situation with City Attorney Conley, but informed his listeners that he would not say what they talked about.

The statement of the Connecticut Company puts the entire situation up to the city of Bridgeport, suggesting that jitneys be so regulated that streets where there are no car tracks be allowed the use of the jitneys.

The mayor was informed that the traction company puts the entire situation up to the city, but he said he had no comment to make. He said he didn't know whether the trolley situation would be taken up by the city attorney. Just what will be done is problematical.

APPOINTED TO COMMISSION

John Hotz and David Feuer have been appointed members of the Paying and Sewer Commission. The former succeeds William Chew and the latter succeeds Joseph Quint, who resigned last year to go to California where he took up his future as a dentist. Henry J. Clappett was re-appointed a member of the commission.

Harry D. Fitzgerald and John E. Dunn have been reappointed as plumbing examiners.

The appointments were made under date of June 28, but they were held from the newspapers until today.

CLAIM CHURCHILL TRICKED COUNTRY

London, July 3.—Newspapers friendly to the Bolsheviks give prominence to a secret document published in the newspaper Pravda of Moscow, which said to expose Winston Spencer Churchill's intrigues with the Russian imperialists in support of General Denikin, the south Russian anti-Bolshevik leader. The document, it is said, was found in the papers of the late Admiral Kolchak.

It was brought from Moscow by the British labor delegates who visited Russia this spring. The claim is made by the Herald, a labor organ, that the document proves Churchill "tricked the country into making war upon Russia, concealing from his colleagues and the country the fact that he was making terms with Czarist generals."

"Frits have been served on the Soviet trade mission here seeking to sequester its property for the satisfaction of creditors of the Soviet government, according to the Herald. Sir Edward Carson has been retained as attorney by the Soviet mission."

GENERAL STRIKE NOW AVOIDED

Lynn, Mass., July 3.—A general strike of the 15,000 employees of the General Electric Company here voted by all craft unions in the plant has been avoided by a settlement of differences.

The time study system to which the operatives objected will be continued but with representatives of the employees holding watches alongside company representatives.

CHARLES SHACKLETON DIES ON GOLF LINKS

South Norwalk, July 3.—Charles Shackleton, a New York artist, fell dead while playing golf at the New Canadian Country Club today. He was 60 years old and a well known landscape and portrait painter. Death was caused by heart trouble. Shackleton had a summer home in the New Canadian artists' colony.

ADMIT NEW MEMBERS.

The following were admitted to membership in the Chamber of Commerce during the past week: J. Friedberg, general manager of the Collins Shoe Co.; James W. Leslie of the Leslie Leads Co. of Stratford; Michael Connell of the Lordship Railway Co. and Louis F. Glynn of No. 13 Meadowbrook Road.

HOWARD BAYLEY FOUND DEAD IN SOUTH NORWALK

South Norwalk, July 3.—Howard Bayley, manager of the Roton Hotel, this city, was found dead in his bed this morning, death being declared due to angina pectoris. Mr. Bayley, who was a resident of Danphin, Pa., took a leading part in the Republican ratification dinner of the Twenty-sixth District last night at the hotel, and seemingly was in good health. He was a member of Palestine Commandery, K. T. of New York city.

SEES EFFORT TO CRIPPLE JITNEYS

President of Bus Association States His Views.

Harry Frank, president of the Park City Bus Association, said that the statement of President Storrs of the Connecticut Company which was given out today, shows that the whole purpose of the company is to attempt to discontinue service in this city on July 15 to try to get laws passed which would cripple the jitney service.

Frank said that the statement also claiming the snow off the streets was untrue. "Everyday members," said Mr. Frank, "that during the past winter the company made no effort, for days after a heavy snow fall, to clear away the snow from their own tracks even. When they did jack the snow they simply piled it upon the sides of the tracks and caused more trouble to ordinary traffic than if they had left it where it fell."

Frank also called attention to the fact that the jitneys ran through the streets and immediately after the largest storms the jitneys were the only means of transportation the people of the city had for several days.

RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED

A recent resolution adopted by the Manhattan Lodge of New York of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been received by the local lodge of the same organization in this city and was unanimously adopted by Lodge No. 20 of this city at a meeting held last night.

The resolution calls on all metal workers and transportation men in this city to refrain from working on ammunition that is being shipped abroad to be used with the intention of subduing Ireland, Korea, India and other provinces who are fighting for their freedom. Similar action was recently taken by the metal workers in England, Italy and Belgium.

U. S. PREPARES TO RETURN SOME OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Washington, July 6.—The amendment to the Trading with the Enemy Act passed by the recent session of Congress authorizes the return of \$150,000,000 of enemy property, according to estimates of the Alien Property Administration. The property to be returned includes \$350,000,000 in seized property in the hands of that official.

Under the amendment, the "A. P. C.", as the office is generally known, will return to the owners property of several American heiresses who have married foreign noblemen, property of the German embassy, enemy diplomats, all aliens who were citizens of the United States and states which had been citizens of the United States and women of allied or neutral countries who married enemy subjects.

Americans who were held in Germany during the war and whose property here was taken over, may now recover title, no matter where they are resident.

The amendment also extends the privilege of prosecuting claims against enemy debtors to creditors in allied and neutral nations on condition that the same privilege is extended to American creditors by those nations holding enemy property.

There is to be no "informal return of property by the Alien Property Custodian under the new legislation, it was announced today. The procedure to be followed in securing possession of seized property involves formal application to the President, and filing of a claim on the A. P. C. After the application has been approved and returned, the Attorney General will issue an order for the release of the property at issue.

ARGENTINES TO LEARN WAYS OF NORTH AMERICA

Buenos Aires, July 6.—Young Argentines by the thousands ought to be sent to North American universities, says La Prensa, "in order to assimilate the manners of work, the methods of scientific investigation, the rapidity of execution and above all the vigor and eager vitality that characterize North American life."

Out of 6,636 foreign students now enrolled in larger universities of the United States, only 14 are Argentines, says the newspaper. Argentines have been called "the Yankees of South America" by other countries of the continent, but these figures go to disprove the statement that "the vital Yankee tone" with which the Argentine people are credited has been transmitted by Argentine youths who have returned from North American centers of learning.

"The character of Argentine energy is not a consequence," continues La Prensa, "of an imitation to the pushing North American life. Our progress is due to our own effort, the effort of Argentines and assimilated foreigners who reside among us. And until now, when happily the North American action toward this country, the influence of capital has been European, especially English."

"But there is no doubt that it would be beyond measure advantageous to found in the spirit of our people some of the rights and spirit which North Americans know how to put in all their activities."

Even "progressive and agile France" learned a lesson in celerity of initiative from the United States during the war, says the paper, adding the initiative of capital has been European, especially English.

Two British fliers who flew across the deserts of Africa were presented with valuable gifts by awed natives who had never seen an airplane.

MESSAGE FROM MARSHAL FOCH

Sends Fourth of July Greetings to American Legion

Indianapolis, July 3.—A Fourth of July message from Marshal Foch was received at American Legion headquarters today:

"My dear comrades of the American Legion," it says, "I hail you as the worthy grandsons of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates whom Washington commanded. 'It will be the honor of my life as a soldier and a Frenchman to have had among the army of democracy and of liberty your splendid army, brilliantly commanded, always ready for any sacrifice.'"

"Heroes of the dark hours of yesterday, comrades in battle, let us be brothers and faithful friends in the peace efforts of tomorrow. 'Our orphans, supported by your admirable men and women, will lay down the flag of Washington's statue, our soldiers will render literary honors to your flag upon which is emblazoned forever the name of Chateau-Thierry, Saint Mihiel, Thiaucourt and of the Argonne. In their name I salute your star spangled flag; to the glorious dead of your three wars, asleep in divine peace, I express the respectful and affectionate homage of the sincere friend of the United States.'"

1,000 OFFICIALS MEET JULY 19

Chicago, July 3.—More than 1,000 officials of the 16 railroad brotherhoods will meet in Chicago July 19 to pass on the wage award of the United States Railroad Labor Board.

This became known today when telegrams to this effect were received by the brotherhood chairmen on all lines running out of Chicago.

PARIS OBSERVES FOURTH.

Paris, July 3.—The government has ordered the principal public monuments in Paris decorated with French and American colors for the Fourth of July. French universities will hold exercises. Senators from Alsace and Lorraine today placed wreaths on the statue of Washington.

HEALTH BUREAU IS APPRECIATED IN PALESTINE

London, July 6.—Nathan Straus, of New York, told the International Zionist Conference here today that the Straus health bureau in Palestine had supplied a need that had been ignored for hundreds of years by a "criminally indifferent government."

The bureau was established by Mr. Straus in 1912. The only problem which took precedence over the health question was the feeding of the hungry for which he established a free soup kitchen in Jerusalem which up to now, has been feeding 700 to 1,000 persons daily.

Members of committees returning from Palestine, he said, had told him that his soup kitchen was "the brightest spot in the Holy City." The health bureau, Mr. Straus said, was established to improve health conditions generally, and particularly to eradicate malaria and trachoma, the two diseases which were epidemic there.

It was intended to serve all inhabitants of Palestine irrespective of race or color and since the Jews number less than one-sixth of the total population, its work had accrued largely to the benefit of non-Jews.

Straus reviewed the fight conducted against malaria by the Health Bureau in and around Jerusalem in 1916 and 1917, which he said "nipped the cholera epidemic in the bud." Clinics were opened in five districts and injections of anti-malarial lymph were given to all comers, while school children were inoculated by nurses sent by the health bureau into districts. In all 30,750 persons were given preventive injections against cholera. Typhus lymph also was prepared and administered.

More than 38,000 persons were examined to ascertain if they were affected with malaria and where the reaction was positive, quinine was given free of cost. The water in cisterns used for drinking purposes was examined and a museum of hygiene was established.

In combating trachoma, Mr. Straus said, the health bureau treated 41,874 cases and an attempt was made to examine the eyes of all children who could be reached so as to identify that disease which was prevalent in Palestine. A hospital for eye diseases was opened and the campaign was extended into the towns and colonies outside of Jerusalem, nurses being sent to various places. Aid was also given to refugees when the Jewish population was expelled from Jaffa. Mr. Straus said that the health bureau had proved its efficacy and that he hoped its services would increase and become greater in the rehabilitation of the Holy Land, a blessing to the people irrespective of race, color or religion.

Shooting Niagara Falls in a barrel was the subject of a lecture by Charles Stephens, an Englishman, in August, 1911. Robert Leach made the trip over the Falls without suffering injury.

Appendicitis operations we understand from an authority on the subject, have "gone out of fashion." What, may we ask, are the indications for fall and winter styles in surgery?—Philadelphia Enquirer.

Governor Coolidge pays only \$32 rent for his home. Are there any more homes in Boston to be had for such price?—Albany Journal.

A lump of pure gold weighing more than twelve pounds has been taken from a mine in the Belgian Congo in South Africa.

PARIS TAKES UP AUTONOMY FOR UPPER SILESIA

Berlin, July 6.—"Paris must take up again the question of autonomy for Upper Silesia," is the assertion one hears from Germans throughout the plebiscite area. It is also made by some Poles, and is the opinion, too, of many disinterested students of the plebiscite situation. Germans and Poles are miles apart, of course, in their views of what kind of independence Upper Silesia should have, but the supporters in both camps of the separatist movement agree that the district will be a trouble zone for years if it is added to Poland or remains German.

The idea of a separate state has long been discussed by Germans who have wished to break away from Prussia and set up an autonomous Bundesstaat like that of Bavaria and Württemberg. The old imperialist government regarded the movement with stern disfavor and it made no appreciable headway until the revolution which overthrew the Kaiser. But it was not until Upper Silesia was made a plebiscite battleground and the Germans woke up to the possibility of the territory being added to Poland that the question of complete autonomy—rather than the establishment of an entirely separate and independent state like Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia—became a live issue.

In the event of Polish annexation the Germans who contend that Upper Silesia's mines and industries would be ruined under Polish management, are now shouting for the separation and making a noise that is heard above all the din of the plebiscite fight.

What the International Commission at Oppeln is thinking of the separatist project is a deep secret. Officially the commissioners refuse to discuss it. The Commission's hesitancy is to hold an election to enable the Upper Silesians to say whether they want their country to remain German or go to Poland. It is reasonable to assume, however, that if the Commission recommended Paris reconsideration of autonomy that the Supreme Council, which rejected the proposal last February, would give it another hearing.

The most ardent advocates of separatism are members of the German Center Party, Catholics who are religiously free but are reluctant to secure it at the expense of Upper Silesia becoming Polish.

Neither German labor leaders nor the separatists in Upper Silesia want separation except as a last resort. Both in discussing the subject, term it the lesser of two evils.

But both labor and capital cherish the belief that ultimately, if Upper Silesia goes Polish or becomes a separate state, Germany will reap the benefits. Estimates made as to how long it would take Germany to get Upper Silesia back varied from five to twenty years. As the Germans put it, the orientation of Upper Silesia is bound to be west, not east.

MINISTER QUILTS POST IN SOUTH AMERICAN TANGLE

Buenos Aires, July 6.—The recent resignation of the Bolivian minister to Brazil, Jose Carrasco because he was not in accord with his government's aspirations for a port on the Pacific has caused much comment in South American newspapers and has given discussion of the Tacna and Arica case.

The newspapers here publish a resume of Senator Carrasco's letter of resignation to his government in which he tells why he cannot before the Bolivian government will reach an understanding to work in favor of obtaining for Bolivia, through action of the League of Nations, a port in the Arica zone, whose ownership is disputed by Chile and Peru.

The Bolivian diplomat, formerly vice-president of his country, makes an analysis of historical facts which go to show, he says, that Arica always belonged to Peru and that Bolivia has recognized this in various treaties. He also points out that Bolivia in combat never to be forgotten.

Bolivia, he declared, had nevertheless, "followed the politics of Chile" and had neglected the Tacna and Arica dispute, and "compromised her interests in irreparable form."

The minister opposes an alliance with Chile of this sort. He adds that he cannot conceive of the League of Nations as a body which would be the arbitrator of the motives of geographical necessity.

American nations judge that Bolivia has a right to demand an outlet to the sea, but it is from Chile that she should demand this port—of the ports which she took from Bolivia in the past, not a port which belongs to Peru, the minister asserts.

Chilean and Peruvian newspapers have entered into a sharp controversy over the merits of his argument.

IMMIGRANTS ARE NOT STAYING IN NEW YORK CITY

New York, July 6.—Marked deflection of immigration from New York city to inland centers during the last year is given by immigration officials at Ellis Island as one explanation for the fact that this city's population was shown by the 1920 census to be only 5,621,121, instead of the 6,100,000 expected.

Rowe, official money changer for incoming aliens, asserted that money exchanged for immigrants whose destination is New York city, does the amount to one hundredth part of the amount exchanged for those giving other points as their destination.

"In former years," said Mr. Rowe, "immigrants poured into New York City by the hundreds of thousands. They are now going to manufacturing centers such as Pittsburgh, Detroit and Akron, O., or to the coal and iron mining regions. We are exchanging a hundred times more money for aliens in transit than for those coming to New York city."

Stop talking about a "panic." There can't be a panic unless everybody expects one. There is no sound reason for expecting one, but even the soundest conditions couldn't stand up against pessimism.—Long Island City Star.

SOUTH AMERICAN DISPUTES WILL GO TO LEAGUE

Land Dispute Between Peru, Chile and Bolivia First Considered.

Buenos Aires, July 6.—The famous Tacna and Arica dispute involving Chile, Peru and Bolivia, is not the only South American problem which may go before the League of Nations for settlement. There has existed for years a controversy between Paraguay and Bolivia over a strip of territory in the heart of South America as big as the state of California. This, it is understood, is on the program for consideration by the League.

It is probably not generally known that when the American peace experts under Colonel House collected their data on world problems for use at the Paris Peace Conference, they included a report on the issues between Bolivia and Paraguay, over the possession of this territory which is called on Bolivian maps the Bolivian Chaco and on Paraguayan maps the Paraguayan Chaco.

The case of the Chaco is known to have been also brought before the conference by the Bolivian peace delegate, Senator Montes. It was decided, it is understood here, to postpone the question for early settlement by the League.

These problems hold for Bolivia, hemmed in on all sides by other states, the realization of her greatest political and commercial ambition, her own territorial outlet to the sea. Possession of the port of Arica would give her an outlet to the Pacific, and, serious as it may seem, possession of the Chaco, or at least a part of it, would give her access to the Atlantic. For the Chaco borders the great River Paraguay, affluent of the river Plate, and on the Chaco side of the river, 2,000 miles from Buenos Aires, is a little port called Bahia Negra. Here ocean steamships from the United States and Europe could take on cargo transported across the northern edge of the Chaco from the Bolivian mines and farms.

But in the year 1886, a few years after Bolivia had lost in war the Pacific port of Antofagasta and was turning her eyes eastward, Bahia Negra was seized by Paraguay and has been in her hands ever since. Paraguay, furthermore, made land allotments in the Chaco, whose unsurpassed pasture and great quebracho forests were beginning to attract the white man. A mysterious, unexplored land stretching northward from the Pilcomayo River on the Argentine border and westward from the River Paraguay into undisputed Bolivian territory, it has not been directly crossed by white man since the days of the Spanish conquerors, since the year 1543 to be exact, except near the rivers, it is inhabited only by savage Indian tribes to this day, but both nations looked forward to its possibilities, which recently have included that of finding petroleum.

Bolivia protested the seizure of Bahia Negra and also made land allotments in the Chaco. It is true that Bolivia had an eastern outlet already by the River Paraguay, but her commerce had to be carried through the Bolivian River port of Corumbá, a little north of Bahia Negra, moving down from the Bolivian city of Santa Cruz by mule team, along the northern edge of the Chaco, as it still does.

To uphold their claims, both governments unearthed dusty archives in Madrid dealing with the expeditions of the Spanish conquerors and the land grants of the Spanish Crown in South America. Various diplomatic negotiations have been initiated between the two governments from time to time looking to a division of the territory, but either Congress or the other refused to ratify the agreements which the diplomats drew up.

The report of the American peace experts on the question was placed in official archives against the time when the League of Nations was ready to take the matter up. Much of the matter is in Spanish and was supplied by a young American sent to South America to investigate and whose private opinion is that a logical settlement of the dispute would be an equal division of the territory, but which would give Bolivia her coveted port.

There are interesting possibilities in the settlement for those who have received land grants in the Chaco from one government or the other. Some of these have no other outlet to the sea. One citizen of Argentina has secured in Paraguayan grants sole title to an area larger than Holland and Belgium combined.

LONDON-PARIS CAR RATE FARE TO BE REDUCED

Paris, July 6.—Early announcement is expected of the reduction of passenger rates for air travel between London and Paris and many are wondering if the day is far distant when it may be cheaper to travel by air than by land and sea. At the beginning of the London-Paris air service last year the price for only a ticket on small fast machines was 30 guineas and 15 guineas on the larger passenger ships. It is now reported that fares will soon be reduced to 10 pounds, 10 shillings.

In one recent week's flying more than 100 passengers were carried in the London-Paris air service and it is hoped that a reduction in price will increase the number of passengers. There have been an ever-increasing number of inquiries for the service but the price has discouraged many prospective passengers.

WOMEN TO WEAR MORE HUES

If American women follow the fashion decrees of Paris they may appear somewhat prismatic, according to Mlle. Juliette Nichol, who arrived on liner La Lorraine, yesterday, at New York city.

Bright colors of all sorts are to be used on all dresses and ribbons will flutter from every costume. Parisian hats will be larger than ever before and will have flowing veils reaching to the knees. Monkey furs are returning to vogue and will form the trimming of many sorts of dresses.